Bedford Gazette.

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THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

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BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:

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THE PUBLIC THIEVES.

Speech of Mr. Dawes on Corruption in Contracts for the Army.

Mr. Speaker, though I have spent the better part of my Congressional life upon investigating committees, no one was ever yet raised upon my motion, no resolution was ever carried upon my motion calling for inquiry, no motion was ever made by me, the result of which has been an investigation by this House, and yet I have felt that it was proper for me to speak, in order to decline the service that has been imposed upon me. But I felt again that it was incumbent upon me to discharge it fearlessly and cheerfully, however much mortification and discomfiture might come from it.

Sir, I have not failed to notice, and I believe the committee of which I am a member have not failed to notice, in common with the whole country, that for some unaccountable reason the charges upon the national treasury, at this time of war, have been such as to reach nearly the bottom of the public chest. During our investigation startling facts have come before the notice of this committee, and to the notice of the whole country, touching the mode and manner of the expenditure of the public money. Some of these items I propose to call public attention to, and then to ask gentlemen the plain question, when they purpose to meet this question, if at all, and if so, how, when and where. The very first contract entered into by this government, after the troops had left their homes to come here in April last, to defend the Capitol, by which they were to be fed, was a contract entered into for cattle. It was not made with a man whose business it was to supply cattle to the market, not with a man who knew the price of beef in the markets of the country, but was entered into by the government here with a man well known in this, and in the other branch of Congress, for the last ten years, as an old political stipendiary—one of the class of men who, in times past, made their money by such operations as buying the certificates of members for books at a discount and then charging the full amount. This contract was made so that the first twenty-two hundred head of cattle furnished was charged at a rate which enabled their original contractor to sub-let it, in twenty-four hours after, to a man in New York who did know the price of beef, so that he put into his pockets, without stirring from his chair, thirty-two thousand dollars, and the men who actually furnished the cattle in question put into their pockets twenty-six thousand dollars more, so that the contract under which these twenty-two hundred head of cattle were furnished to the army was so made that the profit of fifty-eight thousand dollars was realized over the fair market price. It takes a longer time to enable a thousand head of cattle to reach this city from the States where they are purchased than it takes the army to consume them. I ask the House, at this rate, to consider how long the most ample provision of the Treasury would be able to meet the simple demands for the subsistence of the army. Sir, poorly as the army is shod to-day, a million more are being manufactured, and yet upon every one of these shoes there has been a waste of seventy-five cents. Three quarters of a million of dollars have been already worn out, and another three quarters of a million of dollars upon shoes is now being manufactured. In that department of the government, contracts have been so plenty that government officials have gone about the streets with their pockets filled with them, and of which they made presents to the clergymen of their parishes, and with which were healed old political sores and cured political feuds. Even the telegraph has announced that high public functionaries have graced the love feasts which were got up to celebrate these political reconciliations, thus brought about while the hatchet of political animosity was buried in the grave of public confidence, and the national credit crucified amongst malefactors. We have reported to us the first fruits of one of these contracts. A regiment of cavalry lately reached Louisville, one thousand strong, and the board of army officers there appointed for the purpose have condemned four hundred and eighty-five out of the thousand horses as utterly worthless. The man who examined these horses declared, upon his oath, that there was not one of them that was worth twenty dollars. They were blind, spavined, ringboned, afflicted with the heaves, with the glanders, and with every disease that horse-flesh is heir to. These four hundred and eighty-five horses cost the government, before they were mustered into the service, fifty-eight thousand two hundred dollars, besides more than an additional thousand dollars to transport them from Pennsylvania to Louisville, where they were condemned and cast off.

Mr. MALLORY (Union,) of Ky., asked what regiment these horses belonged to and who furnished them?

Mr. DAWES—They belonged to Col. Williams' regiment of cavalry, and they were purchased in Pennsylvania, from which state they were forwarded to Louisville, where they were condemned. There are eighty-three regiments of cavalry to-day, one thousand strong. It takes two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to put one of these regiments on foot before it moves. Twenty million of dollars have thus been expended on these cavalry regiments before they left the encampments where they were mustered into service, and hundreds and hundreds of these horses have been condemned and sent back to Elmira, and to Annapolis and to this city, to spend the winter. Any day hundreds of them can be seen round this city, chained to trees, where they were left to starve to death. Gangs of two hundred horses, in various places, have been thus left to die and rot, till the Committee on the District of Columbia have called for a measure of legislation to protect the city from the danger to be apprehended from these horse Golgothas. An ex-Governor of one State offered an ex-Judge of another State five thousand dollars to get him permision to raise one of these regiments of cavalry, and when the ex-Judge brought back the commission the ex-Governor takes it to his room at the hotel, while another plunderer sits at the key-hole watching like a mastiff while he inside counts up forty thousand dollars profit on the horses, and calculate twenty thousand dollars more upon the accoutrements and on the other details of furnishing these regiments. In addition to the arms in the hands of six hundred thousand soldiers in the field, there are numerous outstanding contracts, made with private individuals—not made upon advertisement, not made with the knowledge of the public, but made by ex-members of Congress, who knew no more if the difference between one class of arms and another than does a Methodist minister. There are outstanding contracts for the manufacture of Springfield muskets, the first one of which cannot be delivered in six months from this day. There is a contract for the supply of one million and ninety muskets, at twenty-eight dollars apiece, when the same quality of muskets are manufactured at Springfield for thirteen and a half apiece; and an ex-member of Congress is now in Massachusetts, trying to get machinery made by which he will be able in six months hence, to furnish at 21 dollars apiece, the rifled muskets manufactured to-day in that armory for thirteen dollars and a half. Providence, before six months, will dispose of this war, or He will dispose of us. Not one of these muskets thus contracted for will be of the slightest service in this emergency, or before the Providence of God whether for good or for evil, will dispose of it. I ask my friends from the Ath and Northwest how they expect to benefit by an armory at Chicago, at Rock Island, and at Quincy, when a million and ninety-two thousand muskets will, according to this contract, be thrown upon the country, and that after the war is over, and at such an enormous price in addition to other outstanding contracts for be manufacture, sometime hence, of two hundred and seventy-two thousand Enfield rifles. Besides these are seventy-five thousand five hundred and forty-three sets of harness, to be delivered by and by, at the cost of one million one hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars. I have not time to enumerate all these contracts. When we appropriated, at the last session of Congress, for this purpose, twenty millions of dollars, thirty-seven millions and some thousand dollars had been already pledged to contractors—not for the purchase of arms for the men in the field, nor to protect them in fighting their country's battle in this great emergency and peril, but for some future use, for some future occasion, or to meet some present need of the contractors, I don't know which at this moment. And not only the appropriation of last session has been exhausted, but seventeen millions put upon it. The riot of the 19th of April in Baltimore opened this ball, and on the 21st of April, in the city of New York, there was organized a corps of plunderers of the Treasury. Two millions of dollars were entrusted to a poor, unfortunate, honest, but entirely incompetent editor of a paper in New York, to dispense it in the best manner he could. Straightway this gentleman began to purchase linen pantaloons, straw hats, London porter, dried herrings, and such like provisions for the army, till he expended in this way three hundred and ninety thousand dollars of the money, and then he got scared and quit. (Laughter.)—There is an appropriation, also, for the supply of wood to the army. This contractor is pledged the payment of seven dollars a cord for all the wood delivered to the different commands; wood collected after the labor of the soldiers themselves had cut down the trees to clear the ground for the batteries; and then this contractor employs the army wagons to draw it to the several camps, and he has no further trouble than to draw his seven dollars for a cord, leaving the government to draw the wood. (Laughter.)—It costs two millions of dollars every day to support the army in the field. A hundred millions of dollars have thus been expended since we met on the 2d day of December, and all that time the army has been in repose. What the expenditure will increase to when that great day shall arrive when our eyes shall be gladdened with a sight of the army in motion, I do not know. Another hundred millions will go with the hundreds more I have enumerated. Another hundred millions may be added to those before the 4th of March.

What it may cost to put down the rebellion I care very little, provided, always, that it be put down effectually. But, sir, faith without works is dead, and I am free to confess that my faith sometimes fails me, I mean my faith in men, not my faith in the cause. When the history of these times shall be written, it will be a question upon whom the guilt will rest most heavy—upon him who has conspired to destroy, or upon him who has proved incompetent to preserve, the institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers. It is no wonder that the public treasury trembles and staggers like a strong man with too great a burthen upon him. A sick man in an air exhausted receiver is not more helpless to-day than is the treasury of this government beneath the exhausting process to which it is subjected. The mighty monarch of the forest himself may hold at bay the forest's mightiest of his foes, while the vile cur comes up behind him and sinking his fangs gives him a fatal wound, and although he may struggle on boldly and valiantly, the life blood is silently trickling from his heart, and he is at last forced to loosen his grasp, and he grows faint and falters and dies. The Treasury notes issued in the face of these immense outlays, without a revenue from custom houses, from land sales, from any source whatever, are beginning to pall in the market. Already have they begun to sell at six per cent. discount at the tables of the money changers; at the very time too that we here exhibit the singular spectacle of fraud, and of a struggle with the Committee of Ways and Means itself, in an endeavor to lift up and sustain the government of the country. Already the sutler—that curse of the camp—is following the paymaster, as the shark follows the ship, buying up for four dollars every five dollars of the wages of the soldiers paid to them in Treasury notes. I have no desire to hasten the movements of the army, or to criticise the conduct of its leaders, but in view of the stupendous drafts upon the Treasury, I must say I long for the day of striking the blow which will bring this rebellion to an end. Six days longer of this state of things will bring about a result one way or other. It is impossible that the Treasury of the United States can meet, and continue to meet, this state of things sixty days longer, and an ignominious peace must be submitted to unless we see to it that the credit of the country is sustained, and sustained, too, by the conviction going forth from this hall to the people of the country that we will treat as traitors, not only those who are bold and manly enough to meet us face to face in the field of strife, but all those also who clandestinely and stealthily suck the life-blood from us in this mighty struggle. Whatever measures may emanate from the Committee of Ways and Means to meet and retrieve this state of things, they will but fall like a dead pall upon the public unless they give this assurance, that these extraordinary and extreme measures to resuscitate, revive and replenish the treasury, are not made to fill farther and longer the already gorged pockets of the public plunderers. How, then, are we to contribute in this matter to receive public confidence in our public men here, if it be not when these appropriations come up that we probe them, that we ascertain whether there be any thing in them that at this moment can be spared. Our pressing duty now is to protect and save the treasury from further wholesale or other system of plundering. In conclusion, he argued against paying for printing the Treasury notes, on the ground that the contract was improperly obtained.

CURIOUS.—Eight years ago the wife of John Lawborough, of Pink prairie, in this county, died, and was buried there. A short time since it became desirable to take up and remove the remains of Mrs. L., and last week Mr. D. L. Smith, of this place, was employed to perform the labor. The grave was opened, and the coffin which was in a state of perfect preservation, was removed; but before depositing it in the new place, it was concluded to open it, especially as it appeared uncommonly heavy. It was, therefore, opened, and the body of Mrs. L. was found to be perfectly petrified; every part being as full and fair as on the day of her burial, eight years ago, except the lower part of the face and the hands, which were partially decayed. Her limbs, breast, and every part, with the above exceptions, were solid stone, and as fair and perfect as when she died. The soil of the garve was clay, and possessed no peculiarities that were discernible. This is an uncommon case, and, withal, a curious one. We get these facts from Mr. Smith, the sexton. —*Genessee (Ill) Republican*.

John Randolph Outdone.

Of the many anecdotes of this eccentric man of Roanoke, we don't believe the following was ever in print:

He was traveling in a part of Virginia with which he was unacquainted. In the meantime, he stopped during the night at an inn near the forks of the road. The innkeeper was a fine old gentleman, and no doubt of one of the first families of the Old Dominion. Knowing who his distinguished guest was, he endeavored to draw him into conversation, but failed in all his efforts. But in the morning, when Mr. Randolph was ready to start, he called for his bill, which on being presented, was paid. The landlord, still anxious to have some conversation with him, began as follows:

"Which way are you traveling, Mr. Randolph?"

"Sir?" said Randolph, with a look of displeasure.

"I asked," said the landlord, "which way are you traveling?"

"Have I paid my bill?"

"Yes."

"Do I owe you anything more?"

"No."

"Well, I am going just where I please—do you understand?"

"Yes."

The landlord by this time got somewhat excited, and Mr. Randolph drove off. But to the landlord's surprise in a few minutes the servant returned to enquire which of the forks of the road to take. Randolph not being out of hearing distance, the landlord spoke at the top of his voice.

"Mr. Randolph, you don't owe me one cent! just take which road you please."

It is said that the air turned blue with the curses of Randolph.

A REAL INCIDENT.

In the autumn of 1823, a man was descending the Ohio river, with three small children in a canoe. He had lost his wife, and with the emigrating spirit of our people, was transferring his all to another country where he might again begin the world.

Arriving toward evening at a small island, he landed them for the night. After remaining a short time, he determined to visit the opposite shore, for the purpose, probably, of purchasing provisions; but telling his children that he would soon return to them, he paddled off, leaving them alone on the island. Unfortunately, he met with some loose companions on the shore who invited him to drink. He became intoxicated, and in attempting to cross the river after night was drowned. The canoe floated away, and no one knew of the catastrophe until the following day.

The poor deserted children in the meanwhile wandered about the uninhabited island, straining their little eyes to get a glimpse of their father. Night came, and they had no fire or food—no bed to rest upon, no parent to watch over them. The weather was extremely cold, and the elder child, though but eight years of age, remembered that persons who slept in the cold were sometimes chilled to death. She continued to wander about, and when the younger children were worn out with fatigue and drowsiness, and were ready to drop into slumber, she kept them awake by telling them amusing or alarming stories. At last nature could hold out no later, and the little ones, chilled and aching with cold, threw themselves on the ground. Then the sister sat down, and spreading out her garments as wide as possible, drew them into her lap and endeavored to impart the warmth of her own bosom, as they slept sweetly on her arms.

Morning came, and the desolate children sat on the shore weeping bitterly. At length they were filled with joy at the sight of a canoe approaching the island. But they soon discovered that it was filled with Indians, their delight was changed into terror, and they fled into the woods. Having that the savages had murdered their father and were now coming to seek them, they crouched under bushes, hiding in breathless fear, like a brood of young partridges.

The Indians having kindled a fire, sat down around it and began to cook their morning meal; and the eldest child, as she peeped from her hiding place began to think they had not killed their father. She reflected that they must inevitably die, if left on this lone island; while on the other hand there was a possibility of being kindly cared by the Indians. The cries, too, of her brother and sister, who had been begging piteously for food had pierced her heart and awakened all her energy. She told the little ones, over whose feeble minds her fine spirit had acquired an absolute sway, to get up and go with her; then taking a hand of each she fearfully led them to the Indian camp fire. Fortunately the savage understood our language, and as the little girl explained to them what had occured, they received the deserted children kindly, and conducted them to the nearest of our forts, where they were kept by some benevolent people until their own relations claimed them.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Lest there should be any weak-kneed Democrats, whose patriotic impulses incline them to enter the trap about to be set by the Republican leaders, we direct their attention to the following terms of admission to the new party, as stated in the columns of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*.

"Nothing is certain, that between the avowed and fearlessly sustained principles of the entire Republican party and a large portion of what was formerly the Democratic party, there was no important difference, either in the purposes to be attained or the manner of their attainment. Therefore, a union with that wing of the Democracy is of the most simple as well as practical character. It requires no invitation on the part of the Republican party, provided the men who thus boast of their adhesion to a principle are honest, and if there is any renunciation to be made, it must be declared by these same Democrats, who would be expected to give up all their own preference with regard to men, all their corrupt predilections on the subject of the organizations, and come into the enthusiastic ranks of the Republican party, with those principles of high regard for the Union and respect for the Constitution, which have so far rendered these men decent in the eyes of their countrymen, and which act would give them a position in the politics of the Union which no struggle or covenant of their own, as a separate organization, could possibly accomplish. But to ask the Republican party to give up one idea of its sublime principles—to ask them to surrender a single feature of its creed to compromise its organization to conciliate any man or set of men, would be as ridiculous and as unholy as the emendation of the Lord's prayer, by omitting the injunction against stealing to conciliate the thief, or that on murder to compromise with the assassin."

We commend the above to the particular consideration of the Union Democrats in the House of Representatives, who were treated to so many sugary words before the officers and patronage of the Legislature were distributed. The terms of admission to the new party are quite easy, providing the applicants are *honest*—that point is insisted upon—and are willing to give up their principles and come into the Republican party. Of course there will be a perfect rush for admission upon such accommodating terms. We think that we see Democrats by scores and by hundreds petitioning for admission into the Republican organization revised and approved.—*Patriot and Union*.

Was it the egg or the chicken that first made its appearance on this terrestrial globe?

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞Friends of education who wish to enlighten the public on the subject of teaching the "young idea how to shoot," are respectfully requested to send communications to the above, care of "Bedford Gazette."

VISITING SCHOOLS.

"——Most poor matters
Point to rich ends." *Shakspeare*.

The teacher and parent sustain a near relation to each other; and they, in their respective capacities from and build up the mind that is to sway a powerful influence throughout future generations. They both have a great work to do, and their stations are fraught with great responsibilities. When the child leaves the parental roof and is under the care of the teacher, the parent's obligations do not necessarily all devolve on the teacher. 'Tis true, the teacher is recognized *in loco parentis*, but to him are not delegated *all* the duties and responsibilities of the parent. The parent has still a task to perform, and one which is so very much neglected, viz: visiting his children at school. We believe it to be the imperative duty of all parents to visit the schools, but how few consider it such! Every where we hear teachers complaining that their schools are not visited by the parents of children under their care, and the teachers naturally infer that none are interested in their work but themselves, and become discouraged.

But some persons look upon the school room as a kind of reserved place, into which none but the teacher and pupils are allowed to enter. This is a fatal mistake. Our schools are emphatically *free* schools; free and common to all; and all have, or should have, a common interest in their wellfare. For four long months the teacher is impounded with his pupils and it is a matter of surprise, if, during all that time, a single parent find his way to the school-room to impart a word of encourgement, or by his presence to indicate that he has an interest in what is there transpiring. In fact parents have no idea of what is being done in the schoolroom, except what they gather from report—which is often exaggerated and untrue,—and if the teacher is not of the right stamp, if he performs not his whole duty toward his pupils, their education, moral, physical, and intellectual, will be wofully neglected.

"But," says a teacher, "my school is occasionally visited, for it was but the other day that Mr. SENSITIVE came flying in, and, because I had taken occasion to rightfully punish his son John, was so enraged that he threatened my very existence as a teacher." Such unlawful visitations should not be tolerated by the teacher, and much less attempted by the parents. Let them come, not for the purpose of intimidating the teacher on account of some imaginary wrong which he has committed to their children, but to examine for themselves the machinery of the school room, and see "whether these things are so"; and they will go away, pleased with their visit, and convinced that the teacher is a *reasonable* being after all, and not such a cruel monster as some would represent him to be.

What an amount of misrepresentation would be checked if the schools were visited by the parents! What an encouragement it would be to the pupils to see that their parents are really interested in their going to school; and what a stimulus to greater exertion to the teacher, to have the assurance that his labors are appreciated! It would be a ray of sunshine to the pupil, illuminating his dark path up the rugged steeps of the Hill of Science!

Parents should make it their duty to visit the school regularly; and nothing would be more gratifying to the teacher than to see one or more of them at his school every day. They will be most cordially welcomed, both by the teacher and pupils.

Parents, try it! It is a simple experiment and will cost you nothing but a little time, which you cannot better employ; and the result will far exceed your most sanguine anticipations. Its influence will be as "bread cast upon the waters, that shall return to us after many days."

RURAL.

A WARNING TO TEACHERS.

Fellow teachers, *be careful of fire*!—Last night, about two hours after returning to bed, my peaceful slumbers were disturbed by the cry of fire. The gentleman with whom I am boarding heard the barking of his dog, and supposing something to be wrong about the barn, arose and went to the window to see what was the matter, and noticed what appeared to be a building on fire. When he first saw the reflection of the light, he thought his barn was on fire; but on going out he beheld my schoolhouse enveloped in flames. He instantly gave the alarm; but it was too late to save any thing, as the roof was then falling in. We have no idea how the building caught fire, unless it was from some wood that had been placed about the stove to dry for the purpose of making a fire in the morning. It was a neatly built log house, situated on a beautiful eminence, one and a half miles from Hopewell, and about a quarter of a mile from Esquire Thomas W. Horton's. It was called Mount Pleasant, from the beautiful scenery which surrounded it. I had been teaching one month and fifteen days, and had nineteen as bright scholars as ever entered a school-room. They always came with their lessons prepared and their youthful faces glowing with smiles until yesterday morning. I have witnessed touching scenes, but none so pitiful as a group of scholars standing around the ruins of their schoolhouse, giving vent to their feelings in tears and sobs. Fellow teachers, once more I entreat you, to *be careful of fire*.

Hopewell, Jan. 8, 1862. M. E. P.

GOV. LETCHER'S MESSAGE.

On the 6th inst. Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, sent his message to the legislature of the State, accompanied with a letter from Governor Brown, and the joint resolutions recently adopted by the Legislature of Georgia, in which they declare that the separation of the latter State "is final and irrevocable, entertain any proposition from any quarter which may have for its object a restoration or reconstruction of the old Union on any terms or conditions whatever."

The message is an extraordinary "State paper;" a portion of it imitates the style of our Declaration of Independence, substituting the name of President Lincoln for George the Third, in setting forth his grievances.—The Governor is full of fight, and manifests a spirit of reckless daring and a determination to conquer or die. One of his closing paragraphs is the following:

"The occurrences of the past nine months have demonstrated conclusively that we cannot live together as equals under the Government of the United States, and the habitual violation of the provisions of the Constitution, and the open disregard of the laws by President Lincoln and his official, render governmental association between us impossible. Mutual confidence has been succeeded by mutual hatred and aversion. No government can be enduring which does not possess the affection and respect of the governed. It cannot be that the people of the Confederate States can again entertain a feeling of affection and respect for the Government of the U. States. We believe, therefore, separation is and ought to be final and irrevocable'—that Virginia will, under no circumstances, entertain any proposition, from any quarter, which may have for its object a restoration or reconstruction of the late Union, on any terms and conditions whatever."

A Cheap Breakfast.

A son of Erin, at Schenectady, heard the breakfast bell ring on board a canal boat just starting out for Buffalo. The fragance of the viands induced him to go aboard.

"Sure, Captain, dear, (said he,) and what'll ye ax a man for travellin' on yer illegand swan of a boat?"

'Only a cent and a half a mile, and found," replied the captain.

"An' is it the vittals ye mean to find, sure?"

"Yes. And if you are going along, go down to breakfast."

Pat didn't wait to be told a second time, but having descended into the cabin and made a hearty meal, he came on deck and requested that the boat might be stopped.

"What do you want to stop for?" inquired the captain.

"How far have we come?" asked Pat.

"Only a little over a mile."

Pat thereupon handed the captain two cents, and coolly told him that he believed he would not go any further with him, as Judy would wait the breakfast, not knowing that he had breakfasted out.

The joke was so good that the captain took the two cents, ordered the boat stopped, helped Pat ashore, and told him that should he ever have occasion to travel that way again he would be most happy to carry him.

SCENE IN A SANCTUM.—Enter a large strong man, with a cow-hide in hand.

"Is the editor in?"

"He is."

"You?"

"Yes."

"I have come to settle with you."

'Well, (editor draws a revolver,) go a head.'

"I have taken your paper now about a year."

"Well (Capping his pistol.)

"An article in your last issue, (editor cocks his pistol,) has convinced me, sir, that—you—need—

"I deny your right to give it—be cautious, sir."

"Give you what?"

"A thrashing."

"Why, no, my dear sir, I came to pay in advance for another year."

The editor wilted.

☞Where did you get that turkey?" said Col. Billy Wilson to one of his amiable recruits, who came into camp the other day with a fine bird. "Stole it," was the laconic answer. "Ah," said the Colonel triumphantly to a bystander, "you see my boys may steal, but they won't lie."

Flattery is like a flail, which, if not adroitly used, will box your own ears, instead of tickling those of the corn.

All of us who are worth anything, spend our manhood in learning the follies or expatiating the mistakes of our youth.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY :::::::::: JAN. 31, 1862.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

To Our Patrons.

Friends, we *must* have money to pay our debts. You who owe us four, six and eight dollars and upwards, are especially called upon to come up to our help. Come forward and settle, and if you cannot pay your entire bill, pay what you can. Administrators and Executors who are in our debt for estate printing, and candidates who owe us for ticket printing, will please take notice.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

The Democrats of Bedford County are hereby requested to assemble in MASS MEETING, at the Court House, in Bedford, on

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 10TH,

as required by the rules of the party. A full attendance is expected. Addresses will be delivered by a number of speakers. Democrats, to the rescue!

JOHN S. SCHELL,
Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

MAJ. JOHN P. PECK will give a concert in Sacred Music, at the Court House, on Friday evening, January 31st. No charge for admission, but a collection will be taken up to defray expenses. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

PUB. DOCS.—We are under obligations to Hon. EJ. McPherson, M. C., Hons. John Cessna, E. M. Sirock and S. S. Wharton, of the State Legislature, and G. W. Householder, Esq., for valuable public documents.

A Wrong Made Right.

We are not, nor is it necessary on any account that we should be, the personal champion, eulogist or apologist of Hon. JOHN CESSNA, but we feel it to be our duty to applaud the conduct of that gentleman in the good fight he has fought for the rights of the people of Bedford county. A great wrong, an outrageous fraud had been committed upon our people, by political tricksters, in connecting Bedford with Somerset in the apportionment of 1857, for members of the House of Representatives. There was but a very slight difference in the number of taxables of the two counties, and the legislature, by giving two members to the district, conceded that each county was entitled to a member. But in order to make good use of the large Republican majority in Somerset county, in other words, to put it within the power of that majority to elect *two* members instead of one as it had formerly done, the two counties were hitched together to elect their representatives in common. This was intended not only to elect two Republican members, but also to defeat the choice of the people of Bedford county. Our people were to be rendered practically voiceless in the popular branch of the General Assembly. Under this apportionment it was a certain and fixed impossibility to have any other representation of our county at Harrisburg, except such as the people of Somerset county in their superior knowledge of our local interests and their undoubted generosity in political matters, should see fit to grant us. In fact, old Bedford—the mother of counties—was disfranchised and made a mere dependency, or appendage of her daughter Somerset. Thus the voters of Bedford county, though they went to the polls from time to time and indicated their choice for representatives by decided majorities, were always overruled in their preferences by the voters of Somerset. In 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860, Bedford county cast a majority of her votes for candidates whose election was defeated only by the people of Somerset. Not once, until now, did the candidate who was the choice of the majority in this county, obtain a seat in the House. Not once since the passage of the apportionment bill of 1857, were the people of Bedford county represented in the legislature, by the man chosen by their votes. Was not this monstrous? Was it not really the most abject political slavery to which one people can bind another? Yet there are those to be found who condemn and revile Mr. Cessna for his manly effort to lift this incubus from the people of Bedford county. There are those who, to their shame be it said, because Mr. Cessna's success in ousting Mr. Householder may prove injurious to their political plans or aspirations, denounce the act that restores to Bedford county the rights filched from her by the "gerrymander" of 1857! Such men can have none but venal motives. The standard of right by which they measure the conduct of others, is poised invariably by throwing their own interests in the balance. But their number is few. Disappointed office-seekers may snarl and growl—small-beer "Republican" politicians may fret and fume—but their ill-humor cannot affect the sober senses of a thinking, free and independent people. The great popular heart beats in enthusiastic approbation of the policy of Mr. Cessna,—not because it was his policy—not because of the personalities connected with it—but because thereby a great wrong has been righted, because it has restored to the people of Bedford county, the political rights guaranteed them in the fundamental law of the State.

Better Late than Never.

The question is asked, why did not Mr. CESSNA, or some of those who sympathised with him in his contest with Mr. HOUSEHOLDER, bring the constitutional question involved in the case to the notice of the legislature at former sessions? We answer that three years ago, we made in these columns the very point upon which Mr. Cessna has been awarded his seat. In conjunction with a number of the leading Democrats of the county, we frequently urged the propriety of testing the matter before the legislature. But the conclusion was always arrived at, that the people of the district would eventually arouse to the vindication of their rights and rebuke the outrageous "gerrymander" at the polls. At the late election it was ardently and confidently expected, not only by the Democrats of the county, but by the very men who now antagonize Mr. Cessna, that the choice of Bedford county would not be overruled by the people of Somerset. So deep-seated was the hope, that but few of the Anti-Householder Republicans entertained any fears of Mr. Cessna's defeat when it was found that his majority in this county, was upwards of 1000. But this hope, nevertheless, proved illusory. The grand effort to overcome the dictatorial majority of Somerset, was a failure. Notwithstanding all the Republican leaders in Bedford borough labored with all their might against Mr. Householder,—notwithstanding the unparalleled treachery to that candidate of which the very men who assisted in nominating him, were guilty—resulting in an overwhelming vote for Mr. Cessna—Somerset willed that a majority of a thousand for the Democratic candidate in this county, should go for nought and that Mr. Householder and not Mr. Cessna should represent us at Harrisburg. It was, therefore, concluded that it would be vain for the people of Bedford county to attempt to express their choice for representative, so long as it was admitted that Somerset had the right to annul that choice. Hence the determination was at last made to deny the right of Somerset to this dictatorial power and to test the issue before the proper tribunal, the House of Representatives, which could be done only in the form of a contest of the seat of Mr. Householder by Mr. Cessna. This was the only way in which the wrong could be righted. If it was a wrong, then, for Somerset county to dictate to Bedford (her equal in every respect,) was it not right that Bedford should have restored to her that constitutional protection against such dictation to which she is rightfully entitled? And was the restoration of that protection less proper because it was not claimed from the legislature at an earlier period? All admit the wrong; none will deny the justice of the remedy; therefore, the righting of the wrong, though late, was "better late than never."

☞We have been overstocked, for some time past, with obituary notices almost interminable in length, generally combining every style of elegiac writing, in prose and poetry. It is impossible for us to publish at length; all of these productions, and we hope, therefore, we will be excused if we take the liberty to curtail some of them. Other newspapers make it a rule to charge half advertising rates for all obituaries over ten lines in length. We have never demanded this, nor have we ever received a cent for publishing obituaries. But we cannot find room for so many long notices, as are showered upon us, pleased as we will be to receive and publish shorter ones. We shall be compelled to decline half and quarter column obituaries in the future, unless paid for. Meanwhile we shall freely and gladly publish them if of proper length.

CONGRESSIONAL and LEGISLATIVE.—Congress is doing nothing of much importance, except devising how to tax the people, investigating Black Republican thieving and corruption, discussing the "everlasting Nigger," and talking about expelling members. Our State Legislature is in quite a "flutter" over the propositions to investigate the doings of last session and the conduct of the Executive authorities. No important bills have yet been passed. The Governor has signed the bill giving George W. Householder $21 per day during his attendance upon the sessions of the House.

About Our Exchanges.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—MR. A. GRAHAM, SR., has retired from the publication of the Westmoreland *Republican*, and is succeeded by MESSRS. GEO. W. BONNIN and JAMES F. CAMPBELL. The *Republican*, under its new proprietorship, gives fair promise of ability and usefulness. We wish the outgoing and incoming editors abundant success.

THE VALLEY SPIRIT.—This able Democratic organ has passed into the hands of MESSRS. B. Y. HAMSHER and P. S. DECHERT, our friend GEO. H. MENGEL, the late proprietor, retiring from the concern. The *Spirit* has always been one of the leading Democratic journals of the State, and, we have no doubt, will remain so under the management of the new proprietors. "May the *Spirit's* shadow—if a spirit can have a shadow—never grow less!"

ERIE OBSERVER.—ANDREW HOPKINS, ESQ., late editor of this well conducted journal, retires from its control, and is succeeded by MESSRS. WHITMAN and BRECHT. We are sorry that our able friend, Mr. Hopkins, has seen fit to leave the editorial tripod, but console ourself for his loss, with the vigor and ability displayed by his successors. May their sheet soon become the favorably "observed of all observers!"

CHARLEY MURRAY, of the Ebensburg *Democrat* and *Sentinel*, is a *brick*, and if he doesn't want to be *walled* into the Temple of Fame, he had better quit corresponding with Old Abe, rubbing down Barker and writing about "Dog Tax."

EX-PRESIDENT JOHN TYLER, died suddenly a few days ago, at the Exchange Hotel, in Richmond, Virginia.

THE MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The F[e]bruary number of this best of all the illustrated Magazines, is upon our table. Harper is always interesting, but the present number is especially excellent. It contains: "The C[o]Rangers of California;" "Making Money;" "Orley Farm;" "Mademoiselle;" "The pri[s]oner of War," Washington Irving;" "Gener[a]Frankie: A Story for Little People;" "T[h]Ball is up;" "Mistress and Maid;" "The Wh[i]key Insurection;" "What can I do;" "Sh[i]wreck;" "The Adventures of Philip;" "Ta[l]gled Threads;" "The Yard-Measure Exte[n]ded to the Stars," and the usual variety und[e]the head of Editor's Table, etc.

CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.—This new candidate for public favor furnishes quite an attractive table of contents for February. It is certainly a very able and well conducted wor[k]The present number contains articles by E[d]Gov. Boutwell, Horace Greely, A. Oakey Ha[l]R. B. Kimball, H. T. Tuckerman, F. W. Sh[e]ton, Charles G. Leland and oth[e]r destinguish[e]writers. The following are leading articl[e]"Our war and our want;" "Tits and Tones Paris;" "The True Basis;" "The Hugue[n]Families in America;" "James Russell Lowe[l]"Our Danger and its Cause," "The Actre[s]Wife," "The Black Witch," "Seven Devils and "The Heir of Rosston;" a well-writt[e]and interesting stories.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—What has become our old friend, *The Atlantic*? We have n[o]received the January number.

The Press on the Rights of Bedford County.

Of the large number of favorable notices of the contest made by Mr. CESSNA for the right of separate representation for Bedford county, we have room, this week, for but the following:—

Hon. John Cessna.

We are much pleased to observe by the Legislative proceedings published elsewhere, that the "Little Giant" of Democracy, the Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, has been awarded his seat in the House of Representatives, with he contested with Mr. Householder, the Committee to whom his case was referred, having reported in his favor on Constitutional ground. Mr. Cessna is an able constitutional lawyer, and a powerful advocate.—He served several sessions in the Legislature, several years ago, with distinction. He is the best parliamentarian in either house. Unfaltering in his attachment to the doctrines of the democratic party, he cannot be allured from the enthusiastic devotion of his great intellectual powers, to the support of Democratic men and measures, and in opposition to every ism and organization of hostility to the Democratic party, that has culminated in a most disastrous, destructive and disreputable civil war. We rejoice in his success, because it is just and right; and because it gives to the council of the State a pure, highminded and able statesman of the right faith.—*Greensburg Argus.*

☞The Harrisburg *Patriot* says:—"The Committee of the House of representatives in the case of Cessna against Householder, on Thursday reported that Mr. Cessna was entitled to the seat as the Representative of Bedford county. He appeared and was sworn in. Mr. Cessna's ability, industry and legislative experience render him a valuable acquisition to the House." Mr. Cessna contested Mr. Householder's election on purely constitutional ground. His position was that the constitution secured to Bedford a separate Representative, and the committee so decided. This decision, we presume, will change our legislative district. Mr. Cessna is now the Representative of Bedford and not of Somerset and Bedford.—*Somerset Democrat.*

Mr. Cessna Takes His Seat.

The Commitee of the House of Representatives in the contested election case of CESSNA against HOUSEHOLDER reported on Friday last that Mr. CESSNA was entitled to the seat as the representative of Bedford county. He appeared and was sworn in. Mr. CESSNA will make an able, industrious and honest legislator. —*Valley Spirit.*

For the Bedford Gazette.

Report of the President and Directors of the Bedford Railroad Company.

Office of the Bedford R. R. Company,
Bedford, Pa., December 31, 1861.

The President and Directors of "The Bedford Rail Road Company," would respectfully submit to the stockholders the following report of the affairs and proceedings of the Company during the year ending on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1861.

The Stockholders are aware of the fact that during the year 1860, all work upon the road, except to a small extent upon sections one and two, was stopped. The same cause which operated to discontinue the work during that year, prevented any thing being done during the first nine months of the year just closed. Dull, Collins & Co., to whom the contract for the graduation and masonry of the first twelve miles or sections had been awarded in 1859, after doing a considerable amount of work, relinquished their contract, and the Company, owing to the refusal of a large majority of the stock subscribers to pay their subscriptions, being without means to prosecute the enterprise, it seemed, for a while, that all hope of carrying it through would have to be abandoned. It had friends, however, who would not, and did not, give it up in despair, although the difficulties surrounding it appeared to be insurmountable, and the prospect was a very gloomy one, the worst feature of it being that the persons who would be most benefitted, and who at one time were anxious for the success of the project had taken a position of hostility to it. Nothing of interest transpired in the business of the company until the 24th of June last, on which day a compromise or settlement with Dull, Collins & Co. was effected, and all connection between them and the company then ceased. At that time, and soon after, six of the non-resident directors, who had been elected in January last, resigned their places, and the vacancies were filled by the appointment of citizens of the county who were known to be friendly to the improvement. About the first of September last through the influence and invaluable exertions of William P. Schell, Esq., who may with truth be called the father of the Bedford Rail Road, and to whom, when it is completed, the people of Bedford and its vicinity, will be more indebted for any advantages it may bring them, than to all others beside, an arrangement was made with the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, by which, it is believed, that the first twelve miles of our road from Hopewell to a point near the turnpike about a mile and a half west of Bloody Run, will be finished and put in complete running order. The details of this arrangement cannot now be given, as the contract between the two companies has not yet been fully consummated. The important provisions of it are briefly these: The Penn'a. R. R. Co. to pay to the Bedford R. R. Co. the sum of $18,000, in cash, of which $3,000 are to be applied to the payment in part of the $6,000 which by the settlement above mentioned with Dull, Collins & Co., our company agreed to pay them. The remainder, $15,000, is to be expended in finishing the graduation and masonry of those twelve miles. The Penn'a. R. R. Co. is also to furnish the money to complete the entire superstructure, sidings, turnouts, water-stations, turn table, &c. The Bedford R. R. Co. on its part, is to issue, execute and deliver to the P. R. R. Co. two hundred bonds for $500 each, with coupons attached—the principal thereof to be paid at the end of twenty years from the date of said bonds, and the interest, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually. These bonds are to be secured by a mortgage of said twelve miles of rail road, real estate, &c. &c. The Bedford R. R. Co. is also to execute a release to the P. R. R. Co under and by virtue of the act, entitled "An Act for the commutation of tonnage duties." Of the above mentioned sum of $18,000, the sum of $13,000 has already been received by our company, of which the sum of $3,000 has been paid upon the judgment of Dull, Collins & Co.

Soon after the foregoing arrangement was made with the P. R. R. Co., it was determined by the board of directors to let the contracts for the completion of the graduation and masonry of the first twelve sections, and a letting was accordingly advertised, and on the 25th of September last, the contracts were awarded, as follows, viz:

Sections 1 & 2,	to James Heffner at	$2117 60
" 3, 4 & 5	to J. M. Campbell at	5620 00
" 8 & 9	to J. M. Campbell at	1757 40
" 6 & 7	to Thos. B. Keating at	1947 00
" 10, 11 & 12	" Keating at	423 00

Making the sum of $11,865 00

The work to be done will cost more than the above sum, but, it is believed, that the $15,000 received will be sufficient to complete the graduation and masonry, not including the trestle work, if it is to be considered as graduation.

The contractors have been at work upon the several portions of the road allotted to them, and the work done amounts, according to the estimates of the engineers, to the sum of $3,724, of which the sum of $3,254 has been paid to them. This does not include the work done during the present month, as the estimates of that month have not been received, owing to the illness of Mr. Butler, assistant engineer. The sum of $749 58, has also been paid to the engineer corps. Sections 1, 10, 11 & 12, are completed, and ready for the superstructure. Some of the other sections are nearly finished, and the foundation of the bridge will be ready for the timbers in about four weeks, and although the whole work has not progressed as rapidly as it should have done and as was required by the terms of the contracts, yet the board confidently expects that the graduation and masonry will be completed in time to have the superstructure put on so as to have the road in running order not later than the first of June, proximo.

The engineer of the P. R. R. Co. has advertised for proposals for the crossties, and the contracts for them will no doubt be made early in next month, and if no difficulty or delay arises with regard to the trestling, concerning which there is a difference of opinion between the two companies, but which, it is believed, will be easily reconciled, we can see no reason why the work should not be completed on the above named day.

The financial condition of the company is exhibited by the report of the Treasurer, a copy of which is hereto attached.

The President and Directors deeply regret that the company could not avail itself of the benefits of the act for the commutation of tonnage duties, but its utter inability to obtain the means to grade, as required by that act, five miles at each end of our road, destroyed all hope of securing the advantages of that law.

The completion of the first twelve miles of our road, being now, as we believe, a foregone conclusion, the question naturally arises, will it be extended to Bedford? How that question shall be answered depends entirely upon the citizens of Bedford county. If they will put their shoulders to the wheel, and give to the enterprize that aid which its importance deserves, there can be no doubt that, in a short time, the Bedford Rail Road will be "an accomplished fact."

By order of the Board,
S. L. RUSSELL, *Pres't.*

Extract from Treasurer's Report, Accompanying the above.

The Treasurer received, during the year ending Dec. 30, '61,	$18,991 97
Paid out on judgment, engineering and incidentals,	8,027 52
Leaving in the Treasury	$5,964 45

The assets of the company consist in some 573 shares of stock subscribed in the county, and a number of tracts of land subscribed, including one tract bought. The domestic debts of the company amount to $8,178 46.

To the above balance in the Treasury should be added $5,000, due from the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, and which since making report has been paid into the Treasury.

JOHN P. REED, *Treasurer.*

The Mill Spring Battle.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.

This morning's papers contain full accounts of the Battle of Mill Spring. It was a fair open battle. The Rebels fought well and were overcome only by superior fighting on our side. According to their own account, the Rebel force consisted of ten infantry regiments, three batteries and some Cavalry, altogether, about 10,000 men.

They fought in bush-wacking style from ravines and behind trees, bushes, and rocks. The brunt of the battle devolved on the 4th Kentucky, 2d Minnesota, 9th Ohio, and 10 Indiana. For nearly three hours the roar of musketry was kept up. Shortly after 11 o'clock Col. Haskin succeeded in flanking the enemy on the extreme right, when the 9th Ohio and 2d Minnesota charged with the bayonet, with triumphant yells, which broke the rebel ranks, and the rout began. They fled pell-mell to their camp, strewing the road with muskets, blankets, overcoats, and knapsacks, and abandoned two guns and caissons. Gen. Zollicoffer was shot through the heart at the head of his staff by Col. Fry of the 4th Ky. It appears that Gen. Zollicoffer lost his way in the bushes, and suddenly emerged before Col. Fry, who was accompained by some staff officers. The two parties mistook each other for friends and approached within a few yards of each other; when finding their mutual mistake, both parted and prepared for a hand to hand conflict. One of Gen. Zollicoffer's aids shot at Col. Fry but only brought his horse down. The Federal Colonel immediately drew his six-shooter and brought Gen. Zollicoffer from his saddle at the first fire. The Rebel staff dismounted their chief's body, which was taken to Somerset the day after the battle.

An East Tennesseean writing to the Commercial, says:—"All the credit and honor of this battle is due to the 10th Indiana, the 9th Ohio, the 4th Kentucky, and the 2d Minnesota Regiments, for they did all the fighting single handed, with the exception of what support they received from the artillery. They all fought nobly and never wavered from their fixed determination to gain the victory. The combatants were so near each other at one time that the powder from the discharged pieces burned their faces."

The New Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, who has been appointed by Mr. Lincoln to the important position of secretary of War, is a gentleman in whose ability and integrity the nation has reason to place entire confidence. We believe that the country will be in all respects, a gainer by the change that has been made. Mr. Stanton is a lawyer, and has been for many years a resident of Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania. He acquired in his profession a reputation for great ability, industry and administrative skill, and those who are best acquainted with him unite with those who know him by reputation only, in according the highest praise to his personal character, honor and integrity. Mr. Stanton is in politics, a Democrat, of a very firm principle. In accepting office under the President, it is understood that he makes no compromise of his principles. The present necessities of the nation rise altogether above political distinctions and any party names, and while the President is a Republican and Mr. Stanton a Democrat, both are agreed in devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and in approving of a constitutional administration of the war. On the slavery question it is well known that Mr. Stanton's views, like those of the President, are firmly opposed to any of the schemes of proclaiming emancipation, or arming the slaves.

Mr. Stanton was Attorney General in the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, at the close of the last Administration, and was then distinguished for the firm and patriotic course which he adopted.

The appointment is said to be highly satisfactory to Gen. McClellan, and the entrance of Mr. Stanton upon office, will, perhaps, be signalized by any movements, which will show that the Commander-in-chief has been no laggard in the great war. The War Department seem now to be entitled to the confidence of the nation.—*Journal of Commerce.*

War and other News.

In the United States Senate a resolution was introduced to refer the credentials of Mr. Wilson, the new Senator from Missouri, to the Judiciary Committee, but was subsequently withdrawn, and Mr. Wilson after being duly sworn in took his seat.—The case of Mr. Bright was again taken up and debated at great length.

The news from the South as derived from Southern papers via Fortress Monroe is very meagre.—Nothing definite appears to be known with regard to the Burnside expedition. The Norfolk *Day Book* doubts the truth of the despatches previously received, and which stated that a portion of the fleet was off Hatteras and the remainder in Pamlico Sound. The militia of the Eastern counties of North Carolina have been ordered out to repel invasion, and the Raleigh *Register* speaks of a draft having been made in Wake county.

A telegram from Savannah states that Cedar Keys, Florida, was captured by the Federal troops on Thursday. A telegram from Mobile reports the capture of the schooner Wilder, from Havana, whilst attempting to run the blockade.

The Norfolk *Day Book* publishes the Federal account of the defeat of Zollicoffer but expresses, at the same time, its disbelief in its truth. If anything is known at Richmond with regard to the affair, it has evidently not yet been made public. A despatch from Savannah announces that the Federal troops have taken possession of Cedar Keys, Florida. Vague rumors of the approach of Federal troops from Cairo, of were current at Nashville and Memphis. It was doubtless the advance of McClernand's division upon Mayfield, which gave rise to the report that the object of the movement was, in all probability, to sieze the railway and burn the bridges, and thus cut off communication between Columbus and Bowling Green. As McClernand has returned to Cairo without effecting anything, the people of Nashville and Memphis, may rest easy, at least for the present.

We can add but little to what is already published in regard to the defeat of Zollicoffer. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* furnishes some few particulars of the fight; but there is nothing to show that the fortifications on the South bank of the Cumberland have been captured. The Confederate General Hindman is said to have been arrested, by order of General Hardee, for burning houses at Cave City and elsewhere. It is also reported that the Confederates at Bowling Green are suffering for want of Money.

An important order has been issued by the War Department in relation to the Federal prisoners now in the hands of the Confederates. By order of the Secretary of War two Commissioners are to be appointed, whose duty it will be to visit Richmond and other Southern Cities where the prisoners are confined, for the purpose of providing for their wants and contributing to their comfort.

The Bermuda *Gazette* announces the arrival there of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and gives a judicious description of the manner in which they were transferred from Fort Warren to the British war steamer Rinaldo. The Southern Commissioners with their Secretaries, during their brief sojourn at Bermuda, were present at a dinner which was given to them and other invited guests, by Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, the naval Commander-in-Chief on the West India Station. Mr. Seward's letter to Lord Lyons, surrendering the Commissioners, is sharply criticised in the *Gazette*, which expresses the opinion that the British Government will be satisfied with the act done, but dissatisfied with the way in which it has been accomplished.

The Wheeling *Journal* in alluding to the state of affairs on the Upper Potomac, places nearly all the Confederate forces under Jackson at Romney, the Federal troops under Lander, being nine miles distant. It speaks somewhat confidently of a collision occurring between the two forces as soon as the high water in the Potomac subsides. Such too, appears to be the general impression of other western journalists, who predict that a powerful movement on that flank of the Confederates will take place at an early day. They assert that the possession of Winchester is indispensable to the protection and reconstruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. General Kelly has returned to Wheeling.—*Maryland News Sheet.*

—DIED—

ENGLAND.—On the 17th inst, in Friend's Cove, Mary Ann, daughter of William England, aged ten years, ten months and twenty six days.

SMITH.—In memory of Lily Smith, daughter of Mr. Reuben Smith, of Friend's Cove, who departed this life on the 14th day of November, 1861, aged 7 years, 10 months, and 23 days.

Her disease was diptheria, which proved brief but fatal. Lily was an uncommon child, possessing great knowledge for one of her age. She bore her affliction with a great degree of fortitude for so tender a youth, and was often heard during her illness to speak of heaven and going home to heaven to grandma, and wondering if grandma would know her when she got home to heaven. When she would see her dear mamma shedding tears over her, she would take her own little hand and wipe them from her face and say, "why do you fret so? It is better for me to die than for you. Don't cry for me, I am going home to heaven to grandma and to aunt Martha." And when the scene was about closing, her tender eyes glowing with affection, her blooming cheeks growing pale, her pulse weak, her voice faltering, she said, "Raise me up for I am dying, I am dying," and embracing the dear ones around her, and with her little brother in her arms she peacefully breathed her last. Fond parents, dry your tears and be comforted with the words of Jesus:

I take these little lambs, said He,
And lay them in my breast,
Protection they shall find in me,
And be forever blest.

Death may the bands of life unloose,
But can't dissolve my love,
Millions of infant souls compose
The family above.

These words ye happy parents hear,
And shout with joys divine,
Dear Savior, all we have and are,
Shall be forever thine.

LINES

ON THE DEATH OF ANNIE AMANDA COOK, respectfully inscribed to her bereaved parents.

Weep not for Annie: the darling one;
They've laid her down to rest,
Her body's in the quiet tomb,
Her spirit's with the blest.

Weep not for Annie; the sainted one,
Do not in anguish bow;
For, though thine idol's torn away,
She is an angle now.

Weep not for Annie she dwells on high,
Where sorrows never come;
Far from this earth of sin and care,
Her Savior called her home.

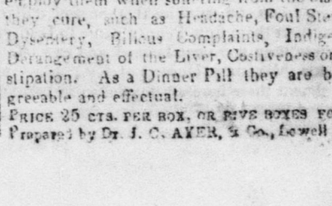
Weep not for Annie: the lovely child,
E'en though the tie is riven;
The bud is only nipped on earth;
The flower blooms in heaven.

Weep not for Annie; with thy heart,
Let no wild sorrow stir;
She never more returns to us
But we can go to her.

Schellsburg, Jan. 9, 1862.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

DOCTOR THOMAS F. CHAPMAN will send to all who wish it (free of charge,) the Recipe and full directions for making and using a beautiful vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, FRECKLES, &c. &c., leaving the skin smooth, clean, and beautiful, also full directions for using PELATREAU'S CELEBRATED STIMULANT, warranted to start a full growth of Whiskers, or a Mustache, in less than thirty days. Either of the above can be obtained by return mail, by addressing (with stamps for return postage) DR. THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, PRACTICAL CHEMIST, 831 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. [Jan. 17, '62.—2m.



Ayer's Pills.

ARE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness or Constipation. As a Dinner Pill they are both agreeable and effectual.

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX, OR FIVE BOXES FOR $1.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

IS a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:—

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Tic Doloreux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from *Impurity of the Blood.*

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, thro' which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting thro' the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with the pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compund Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1 per bottle; Six Bottles in one package, $5.

Dec. 27, 1861.—2m.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND!

ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this ALL HEALING and COOLING Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds,

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and geotly drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted. A few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing and DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers Attention!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP,

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores & Scrofulous Eruptions,

all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find a sure remedy there for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1863.

Attention Company!—Volunteers who except to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves, do not trust to the Army Surgeons, supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. Every English Soldier's Knapsack contains them, only 25 cts. per Box or Pot.

THE CONFESSIONS and EXPERIENCE of a QUEERER.—Published as a warning and for the especial benefit of Young Men and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Lost of Memory, Premature Decay, &c. &c. &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, from the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors.

Single copies may be had of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope. Address CHARLES A. LAMBERT, Esq. Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y. [Jan. 17, '62.—2m.

$25 !] EMPLOYMENT [$75!

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Dale Sewing Machine Company, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 23, '61.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted the subscriber on the estate of John S. S. Stuckey, late of Middle Woodberry tp., Bedford county, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Jan. 31.*] JACOB STUCKEY, Admr'
[Residing in M. Woodberry tp.

DIVIDEND.

The President and Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike road company have declared a dividend of one per cent on the capital stock of said company payable on demand.

W. H. McDowell,
Jan. 24, '62. *Treasurer.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph H. Coile dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned residing in Union tp. in the county of Bedford, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against said estate to present them without delay.

THOS. OLDHAM,
Jan. 24th.] Adm'r.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHAS. H GERE A. B., Principal,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Winter Term will commence on Jan. 13, 1862. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, System, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of tuition. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, certain the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address
CHAS. H. GERE, A. B.,
Dec. 21, 1861. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

FOR RENT.
THE CORNER PROPERTY,

formerly occupied by the late Samuel Brown, as a Dry Goods store, and now in the occupancy of James Farquhar, is for rent. It is the best stand for a mercantile store in Bedford.

January 10, 1862.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY.

FALL TERM COMMENCING AUG. 12TH '61.

DAILY instruction given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Boarding $1.50 per week.

Tuition in full English and scientific course $6.82 per quarter of ten weeks.

For circular containing full particulars address
OSBORNE & DICKERSON,
Principals.
July 19th, '61. Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa

REGISTER'S NOTICE. All persons interested are hereby notified, that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday the 11th day of February next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation.

1. The supplemental account of Aaron Reed, executor of the last Will, &c. of Dr. Wm. W. Reed, late of South Woodberry Township, deceased.
2. The account of John Morse, administrator of the estate of Norman Johnson, late of Southampton township, deceased.
3. The account of Ann Marks, administratrix of the estate of John J. Marks, late of Southampton township, deceased.
4. The account of David Clitz, administrator of the estate of Jacob Clitz, late of Southampton township, deceased.
5. The final account of Jeremiah F. Black, one of the administrators of the estate of John Black, late of Napier township, deceased.
6. The account of Michael Wertz, Esq. administrator of the estate of Joseph P. Carver, late of St. Clair township, deceased.
7. The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq. administrator of the estate of Daniel Means, late of Monroe township, deceased.
8. The account of Elias Dell, Esq. executor of the last Will and Testament of John Snowberger, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

S. H. TATE, *Register.*
Register's Office, Bedford, January 17, 1862.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given, that the second account of George F. Riddle, assignee of Israel and Simon Oppenheimer, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for said county, for confirmation, on Tuesday the 11th day of February next,

The account of John H. Rush, trustee of Peter Biddle, of Bedford township.

S. H. TATE, Prot'y.
Prothonotary's Office, Bedford, January 17, 1862.

STRAY CATTLE. Came to the premises of the subscriber living in Union township, Bedford county, about the 21 of December last, a *BLACK STEER*, with a white back, left ear cut off, and a slit in the under part of each ear; and a red *BRINDLE HEIFER*, with the left ear cut off and a notch in the under part of the same ear, supposed to be about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

MICHAEL SHAFFER.
January 17, 1862.

FOR RENT!—The Store Room on the corner immediately south of N. Lyons' Store, now in the occupancy of Messrs. Magill & Hillers, Saddlers, is for rent from the first of April next. Apply to

Jan. 24. Dr. F. C. REAMER.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. JAMES NILL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JOHN TAYLOR and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace thereto to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the second Monday of February, (being the 10th day), at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 17th of January, in the year of our Lord, 1862.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, January 17, 1862. } *Sheriff.*

LIST OF CAUSES Put down for Trial at February Term 1862.

1 Henry Smith	vs	Reuben Smith
2 Jacob Fahrner	"	John Alsip Esq
3 John Snyder sr.	"	John C. Black
4 J. C. M. Lanahan	"	A. J. Snively Esq
5 Francis D. Saupp	"	Fletcher & Barman
6 R. D. Barclay	"	J. Brenneman
7 S. A. Sigafoos	"	Peter Freytet
8 Samuel Blackburn	"	Geo. Blackburn
9 Collins, Dull & Co	"	E. L. Anderson Esq
10 Same	"	John Cessna Esq
11 Same	"	Nicholas Lyons
12 Reed, Rupp & Schell	"	Jacob Ritchey
13 J. Filler	"	Poor Directors
14 Hezekiah O'Neal	"	Chas P. Adams
15 Samuel Lau	"	Peter Hillegass
16 Alexander Hollar	"	Geo. Troutman
17 Noah J. Miller Esq	"	P. G. Morgart
18 David Imler	"	Joseph Crisman
		S. H. TATE, Prot.

Prothy's Office, Jan. 17, 1862.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A

BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER,
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who make use of it. No YOUNG LADY or YOUNG GENTLEMAN who is afflicted with a

BAD

should delay in applying [illegible] certain cure, and is approved by every physician under whose

A BAD

is an offence for which

DR. WM.

MOUTH

can be procured.

Many persons carry greatly to the annoyance those with whom they being conscious of the fa from all fears regarding USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Cleanliness of the mouth to the general health, wh not untrequently seriously of proper attention to this USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE, 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d Street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL,

and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the Teeth.

ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

Dr. Wm B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL EMINENT DENTISTS.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price 25 cents per box.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel, J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTHACHE DROPS

FOR THE CURE OF

TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 12 cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel, J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 8th day of February, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 272 acres more or less, about 150 acres cleared and under fence, with a two and a half story weatherboarded dwelling house, double log barn, granary and other out buildings thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Owen Ash, Hezekiah Barkman and others. Also, one tract of land containing 400 acres more or less, about one acre cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jonathan Owens, John Gordon and others, all situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Leasure.

Also, One lot of ground containing 1¼ acres more or less, all of which is cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Solomon Lidig, Michael Sroop and others, situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Harman Walter.

Also, One small tract of land containing 6 acres, more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Brideham, Charles Colbert and others, situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of William Johnson.

Also, all the interest of defendant, John McCanles, in the following described tracts of land, situate in the township of Broad Top, Bedford county, viz: One of them beginning at a post of this, and now, land of William Figard, thence South, 86 degrees West three hundred and twenty perches to a post, (formerly a white oak gone) in the line of land belonging to John Savage's heirs, thence by said land South, one and a half degrees West twenty-nine perches to a post, a corner; thence south eighty-eight degrees West six perches to a spanish oak, a corner; thence South, twenty-eight and a half degrees West twenty-two perches to a post set for a corner; thence by land of Hopewell & Co. North eighty degrees, East nineteen perches and five-tenths to a chestnut; thence South thirty-nine degrees, East sixty-two perches to a post, set for a corner; thence by said last mentioned land, and land now, or late, of John Griffith, North sixty-four degrees, East ninety-nine perches to a linn, (or line,) thence South eighty-seven degrees, East twenty-six perches to a post; thence South sixty-three and a half degrees, East thirty-two perches to a chestnut, a corner; thence North forty-six and a half degrees, East forty-one perches and five-tenths to a post, (formerly black oak, down); thence South eighty-three degrees, East seventeen perches to a post, (formerly chestnut oak, gone); thence North forty degrees, East fifty-two perches to stones set for a corner; thence South fifty five degrees, East thirty-five perches to a post set for a corner; thence North thirteen degrees, West eleven perches to a white oak; thence North forty-nine degrees, East thirty-five perches to a post; and thence North sixteen degrees, West eleven perches to the first mentioned post, in the line of William Figard's land, the place of beginning. Containing 123 acres 152 perches and allowance, and the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. And the other of said tracts adjoining the above mentioned tract of John Griffith and others, situate in Broad Top township, bounded as aforesaid, beginning at a red oak, a corner of this and land of said John Griffith, thence South eighty-three degrees, East fifty-seven perches to a hickory, a corner; thence still by said land North thirty-nine degrees, East sixty-six perches to a post or corner; thence still by said land [illegible] Griffith, North seventy degrees, West [illegible] perches to a chestnut, a corner of [illegible] of Hopewell & Co., and thence [illegible] tioned land of Hopewell & Co. [illegible] degrees, West eighty perches [illegible] oned red oak, the place of be[illegible] 19 acres, 123 perches and [illegible] of six per cent. for roads. [illegible] described lands adverti[illegible] John McCanles, Def't. [illegible] nd containing 177 acres, [illegible] res cleared and under [illegible] house and log stable [illegible] nds of Henry Mock, [illegible] and others; situate [illegible] county, and taken [illegible] William Saylor[illegible] the town of Marietta, fronting about 60 feet each and extending back about 110 feet, with a two story log dwelling house, and frame stable thereon erected; adjoining lot of Joseph C. Dull, on the South, an alley on the North, and land of Adolphus Ake, on the East, and Public Road on the West; Situated in Union township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Fredrick Corle.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, January 17, 1862. } Sheriff.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS, Drawn for February Term, 1862.

John Richey, Esq., Foreman, Alvy Boylan, Thomas Growden, William Gray, Frederick Mench, Samuel D. Broadt, David Roland, sen. William Derrman, Joseph Fisher, Esq., Michael Wareham, James H. Frazier, Andrew Dibert, George Mock, Henry Wertz, William Richey, (of William,) Michel Brengle, David F. Buck, Samuel Dranning, Esq., Henry W. Smith, Jabob L. May, John Corley, Jr., Michael Wertz, Ab'm Johnston, John Brown, Esq.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS, Drawn for February Term 1862

Mathew Murry, John Kerr, Jacob D. Fetter, John A. Burns, Samuel Barley, John Lowery, Jacob Miller, (of Henery,) William Foster, George Bennett, John Alstadt, John F. Lowery, Jacob Ewig, Michael L. Putt, John James, Jacob H. Beuser, Joseph Souser, John Dasher, William Gracy, John Holliman, James M. Snowden, James Moore, George Reimund, Samuel Burket, Solomon Adams, Samuel Replogle, Godfrey Yeager, Thomas M. Long, Frederick Miller, George Stucky, James W. Reed, Dewalt Harshberger, David Kochendorfer, William Cook, John D. Lucas, John Layton, Fred'k Kauffman, Dan'l Sicler, John Fickes Esq.

NOTICE. The following named persons, will make application to the next Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for Bedford County, to be held on the 10th day of February next for Tavern License, for the ensuing year:

Frederick Berkhimer,	St. Clair Township,
George Wemmer	Monroe "
Samu'l R. Bottomfield	West-Providence "
Levi H. Deihl	Hopewell "
John Hillegas	Juniata "
P. G. Morgart	Bloody Run Borough
William Dibert	" "
Geo. W. Figard	Broad Top Tp.
Wm. Burch,	South Woodberry Tp.

Clerk's office, Jan. 17, 1862 } S. H. TATE, Clerk.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

FOR THE CURE OF

NEURALGIA

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 15 cents each.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, an. by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

Dec. 13—1y

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

R.HEUMATISM.

A NEW REMEDY, A CERTAIN REMEDY, } FOR ACUTE RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,

RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND;

No MATTER *PROPYLAMINE* } HOW STUBBORN, HOW LONG STANDING,

WILL CONQUER IT, WILL CURE IT.

WHAT IT HAS DONE, IT WILL DO AGAIN.

DOCTORS READ, DOCTORS EXAMINE, DOCTORS TRY IT.

THE BEST TESTIMONY. BEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY. DOCTORS KNOW IT PATIENTS BELIEVE IT, TRIED AND TRUE.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

(FROM OFFICIAL HOSPITAL REPORTS.)

MAY 19, 1860.—Ellen S., æt. 28, single, never was very strong. Two years ago she had an attack of acute rheumatism from which she was confined to her bed for two weeks, and subsequently from a relapse for four more. She has been well since then till last Saturday; while engaged in house-cleaning she took cold, had pain in her back, felt cold but had no decided chill. Two days later her ankles began to swell, which was followed by swelling of the knee joints ear of the hands. She has now dull pain in her shoulders, and her knuckles are very tender, red and painful; both hands are affected, but the right is most so. This, then, is a case of acute rheumatism, or, as it is now fashionably called, rheumatic fever. It is a well marked typical case. We will carefully watch the case and from time to time call your attention to the various symptoms which present themselves. My chief object in bringing her before you now, is to call your attention to a remedy which has recently been recommended in the treatment of rheumatism. I mean propylamine. Dr. Assemanns, of St. Petersburg, recommends it in the highest terms, having derived great benefit from its use in 250 cases which came under his care. Various communications testimonials supporting it have appeared in our journals, and I propose therefore to give it another trial. [illegible] am always [illegible] as to the [illegible] I propose to give this patient three grains every two hours for four days. The day after you see her, I shall be able to report to you how she is comfortable, better than [illegible] week or more, judging from the [illegible] patient now walked into the [illegible] ment has steadily progressed, [illegible] notice a marked change in the [illegible] joints, which are now nearly of the [illegible] Thus far our experiment would have seemed successful; but gentlemen, we must wait a little while before we can give a decided opinion as to what it is to be the result.

Here is another patient who was placed on the use of the same medicine on Sunday last; she has long been suffering from chronic rheumatism, and I found her at that time with an acute attack supervening upon her chronic affection. The wrists and knuckles were much swollen and tense. She took the chloride of propylamine in three grain doses every two hours, and you will perceive that the swelling of the joints has much diminished.

THREE DAYS LATER!!

MAY 26, 1860.—This is the case of acute rheumatism treated with propylamine, the first of those to which I called your attention at our last clinic. She is still very comfortable, and is now taking three grains thrice daily.

In this case it has seemed to be followed by very satisfactory results. The second case to which your attention was called at our last lecture, has also continued to do well. I will now bring before you a very characteristic case of acute rheumatism, and if the result be satisfactory, *I think, as good jurymen, we shall justly render our verdict in favor of propylamine.*

He is a seaman, æt. 26, who was admitted a few days ago. His had occasional rheumatic pains, but not so as to keep his bed, until eight days ago. The pains began in his right knee, subsequently affected the left knee, and later, the joints of the upper extremities. These joints are all swollen tense and tender. His tongue is furred; skin, at present, dry, though there has been much sweating. His pulse is full and strong, and about 90. He has now used propylamine for twenty-four hours.

This gentleman is what may be called a strictly typical case of acute rheumatism. There was exposure to cold and wet, and this exposure is followed by a feeling of coldness, severe articular pain, beginning as it usually does, in the lower joints. There is fever and the profuse sweating, so generally attendant on acute rheumatism.

I did not bring this patient before you with the intention of giving you a lecture on all the points connected with rheumatism, but to again give a trial to the new remedy we are testing, and to exhibit to you this typical case, as I have called it, than which there could not be a fairer opportunity for testing the medicine in question. We are, therefore, avoiding the use of all other medicines, even anodynes, that there may be no misgivings as to which was the efficient remedy. You shall see the case at a future clinic.

THE RESULT.

A FAVORABLE VERDICT.

JUNE 9, 1860.—The next of our convalescents is the case of acute rheumatism before you at our clinic of May 26th, which I then called a typical case, and which it was remarked was a fair opportunity for testing the worth of our new remedy. It was therefore steadily given in three grain doses every two hours for four days. The patient has got along very nicely, and is now able to walk about, as you see. *I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen as severe a case of acute rheumatism so soon restored to health as this man has been, and without being prepared to decide positively as to the value of the remedy we have used, I feel bound to state that in the cases in which we have tried the Chloride of Propylamine, the patients have regained their health much earlier than under the treatment ordinarily pursued.* I wish, gentlemen, you would yourselves try it, and report the results.

For a full report of which the above is a condensed extract, see the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter.* It is the report tfter a fair trial

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

FOR THE CURE OF

NEURALGIA

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 15 cents each.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, an. by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

Dec. 13—1y

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

R.HEUMATISM.

A NEW REMEDY, A CERTAIN REMEDY, } FOR ACUTE RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,

RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND;

No MATTER *PROPYLAMINE* } HOW STUBBORN, HOW LONG STANDING,

WILL CONQUER IT, WILL CURE IT.

WHAT IT HAS DONE, IT WILL DO AGAIN.

DOCTORS READ, DOCTORS EXAMINE, DOCTORS TRY IT.

THE BEST TESTIMONY. BEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY. DOCTORS KNOW IT PATIENTS BELIEVE IT, TRIED AND TRUE.

from asthma.

A SPEEDY CURE,
AN EFFECTUAL CURE,
THE SAME RESULT
IN EVERY CASE,
WHENEVER TRIED,
WHEREVER TRIED.

WHAT IT HAS DONE, IT WILL DO AGAIN.

Bullock and Crenshaw, a firm well known to most medical men, by whom the Elixir Propylamine has been introduced, have sold to us the exclusive right to manufacture it according to the original recipe, and we have made arrangements of such magnitude as to enable us to scatter it broadcast amongst suffering humanity.

A WORD TO DOCTORS.

If you prefer to use the same remedy in another form, we invite your attention to the

PURE CRYSTALIZED CHLORIDE PROPYLAMINE,
PURE PROPYLAMINE LIQUID,
PURE PROPYLAMINE CONCENTRATED,
PURE IODIDE PROPYLAMINE,

of which we are the sole manufacturers.

☞ We claim no other virtue for the Elixir Propylamine than is contained in Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine,

THE ELIXIR IS
MORE CONVENIENT.
AND ALWAYS READY
FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

AND MAY BE TAKEN ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS,
BY ANY ONE,
BY EVERY ONE,

WHO HAS RHEUMATISM OF ANY KIND

At 75 cts. a Bottle.

Orders may be addressed to

PROPYLAMINE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, Room No. 4,
S. W. Cor. FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.,
Philadelphia.

Or to either of the following Wholesale Agents.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
FRENCH, RICHARDSON & CO.,
JOHN D. MARIS & CO.,
GEO. D. WETHERELL & CO.,
PETER T. WRIGHT & CO.,
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
ELLIOTT, WHITE & CO.,

Dec. 6, '61—1yr. PHILADELPHIA.

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss. AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1861, before the Judges of the said Court, on motion of Attorney Shannon the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel Sleighter, late of Monroe township, dec'd, to wit: Joseph and Daniel Sleighter, and Nicholas Sleighter, Mary, intermarried with John Garlick, who died, and afterwards was intermarried with John Hall, leaving issue Adam, Daniel, Catharine, Sarah, Barbara, Abraham and Nicholas Garlick, and Washington Hall and Margaret Hall, all residing in Bedford county, except Daniel Garlick, whose residence is not known; Nicholas Sleighter, Sophia, widow of James McFarland, deceased. John Sleighter, David Sleighter, Louisa Ann, intermarried with Barclay Markle, Matilda, intermarried with Solomon Feight, Rachel, who was intermarried with Abraham Garlick, is now dead, leaving issue three children, to wit: Joseph, Catharine and Peter Garlick; Joseph Sleighter, all residing in Bedford county, and William Sleighter, residing in Blair county, California; to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the second Monday (10th day) of February next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said Daniel Sleighter, deceased, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county for that purpose directed, as will more fully appear by the inquisition on file in said Court. And to show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1861.

S. H. TATE, Register.
Jan. 10, '62.

EXECUTION NOTICE. All persons interested are hereby notified that on the first day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will expose to public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, all the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:

[illegible] ly the [illegible] notice that [illegible]

January 10, 1863.

SOMETHING NEW.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

DOWNER'S

PATENT HEMMER AND SHIELD,

FOR HAND SEWING.

Is pronounced by all who have used it "just the thing", for those using the needle, as it completely protects the finger, and makes a neat and uniform hem while the operator is sewing.

One half the labor of sewing is saved by using this

Remarkably Simple and Novel Invention.

No lady should be without it. It is also "just the thing" for girls to use learning to sew.

Its remarkable cheapness brings it within reach of the million. Sample sent by mail on receipt of price,

25 CENTS,

Descriptive Circulars furnished on application.

A liberal Discount to the Trade.

Enterprising Agents (wanted in every town and county throughout the United States and Canada,) will find most profitable employment in selling this useful article, as it meets with ready sales wherever offered—has no competition—and profits are very large.

$150 Per Month can be Realized.

Address, A. H. DOWNER,
442, *Broadway, New York,*
Patentee and Sole Proprietor.

N. B.—General and exclusive Agencies will be granted on the most liberal terms.

January 3, 1862.—[3m.]

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The undersigned have just opened a large and elegant assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

We respectfully solicit a call by all in search of great bargains. The old credit, no pay system, having exploded—for the present, our terms will be—Cash, or Produce.

Nov. 1, '61. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, NEXT,

the following described Real Estate:

A tract of land in Liberty Township, containing about 140 acres, about 60 thereof cleared. The improvements are a Log Frame House, Bank Barn, Spring House and other buildings; also, an Apple Orchard thereon. The tract adjoins lands of George Dillinger, Samuel Brumbaugh, and Alexander McDonald.

☞ Terms made known on day of sale.

JOSEPH CRISMAN,
Dec. 27th] Adm'r of Michael Reed, dec'd.

BEDFORD OR TRADE!

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great nationdl or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO.

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

Lot of ground in Dacotah City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes*.

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

VARIETY STORE.

The undersigned having just returned from the city, invites the attention of the public to her

New and Elegant

assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, such as MERINOS, ALL WOOL DELAINES, SACK FLANNELS, SHAWLS, CORSETS, SKELETON SKIRTS, LADIES' SHOES, BONNETS, RIBBONS Calicoes, Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, a large quantity of TOYS and PERFUMERY; and a general variety of goods usually found in Ladies' Fancy Stores.

The undersigned returns thanks to her old friends and customers and solicits a renewal of their patronage. TERMS:—Cheap as any other store of the kind in the country.

Nov. 15—3ms.] M. C. FETTERLY.

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS, has just received from the city her usual large stock of rich and handsome FALL AND WINTER GOODS: Such as Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Delanes, Valencies and Morientigue Silks, at 56¼ cts. per yard.

Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Ladies' Coats and Mantillas; with a rich lot of Furs—Such as Capes, Muffs and Cuffs—together with a fashionable lot of Black Silk Velvet, Black and fancy Straw Bonnets, with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c. &c.

A new style of WOOLEN GOODS; Sleighing Caps, Sontags, Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Gauntlets, Gloves, with Embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c. &c. and all kinds of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at six, eight, ten and twelve and a half cents per yard for cash.

N. B. All persons indebted over *six months* are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts without further notice, and by so doing save costs.

S. E. SIGAFOOS.

Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Napier township, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1st,

The following valuable property:

The "Wonders Tract," belonging to the estate of Thomas McCreary, dec'd., containing

137 Acres and 101 Perches,

with the usual allowance, having thereon erected one Two Story Log Dwelling House, a Double Log Barn, and there is also a good orchard of fruit trees thereon; about 75 acres are cleared and under fence and 5 acres in good meadow; adjoining lands of Herbert Otto, Solomon Suter, Daniel Hess and others.

TERMS will be made known on day of sale.

HENRY TAYLOR Ex'r.
Jan. 3, 1862. of Thos. McCreary, dec'd.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Bedford, in and for said county of Bedford, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1861, before the Judges of the same Court.

Upon the petition of the freeholders residing in the vicinity of Boydstown, in said county, setting forth "that two public alleys, were laid out in the said town of Boydstown, in the year 1816, by Rev. Alexander Boyd, the proprietor, and then private owner; both beginning at points on the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road, upon the South, and running thence North 57 degrees East to the old State Road on the North. The one of the length of —— feet and the other of the length of —— feet; and both of the width of 16 feet, the first being the alley between lots Nos. 41 and 42; and the second the alley between Nos. 45 and 46, so numbered upon the original and general plot or plan of said town of Boydstown; also, three other alleys, beginning at points on the Turnpike road aforesaid on the South, and running thence North thirty degrees East to said old State road aforesaid. The one of the length of —— feet, next of the length of —— feet, all of the width of 16 feet. the same being the alleys between Nos. 23 and 25, and 15 and 17, and 7 and 9, so numbered upon the original plot or plan of said town of Boydstown, also, three other alleys laid out as aforesaid in said town, South of the Turnpike road aforesaid, all beginning at points on said Turnpike on the North, and running thence South thirty degrees West, two hundred and twenty feet to a twenty feet alley, the same being alleys between lots Nos. 8 and 10, and 16 and 18, and 24 and 26, and 32 and 34, so numbered upon the original plot or plan of said town of Boydstown; also, the 20 feet alley on the Southern side of said town-plot, which said alleys have become useless, inconvenient, and burdensome to the inhabitants of said town and vicinity.

Wherefore the Court do order and direct that the parties in interest be notified by publication in the county papers to appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions to show cause why the prayer of petitioners should not be granted.

BY THE COURT.

S. H. TATE, Clerk.
December 20, 1861.

FINKLE & LYON
SEWING-MACHINE CO.,

533 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes. And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following:

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing-machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, or a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica,

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all

FACT No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.

Address,

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.

GO AND C

REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS'

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and, will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I,"

Oct 25, '61. P. A. REED,

Coal Oil! Coal Oil!

The very best brand made! No smell! no smoke Not explosive, at Hartley's. Only 75cts. per gallon!

100 BEAUTIFUL LAMPS!
100 SPLENDID LAMPS!

different patterns, from 50cts up. Coal Oil makes the best light known. Don't sit in darkness these long winter nights, when you can have a brilliant light for 1 cent.

Hartley has a complete stock of Iron, Nails and Hardware in general, and will not be undersoid by any one. He has the best

OIL FOR MACHINES!

and Oil for Harness and Wagons that is known.

Goods sold for cash or approved produce. Lumber, Rye and Wheat wanted. Call at Hartley's when you come to town.

Nov. 8.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Patrick Haney, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd, having been granted the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

H. J. BRUNER,
Dec. 27th] JAS HANEY,
Ex'rs.

GET OUT OF DEBT,
Keep out of debt—

To "get out of debt," commence by paying Wm. Hartley what you owe him.

To "keep out of debt," buy your Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Oil, Paint, &c., &c., from Hartley, for CASH. His prices are reduced to the lowest margin, he having adopted the cash and produce system.

Iron, of all kinds very low, Nails very low, by the keg. Best transparent Coal Oil, free from smell, only 20cts per qt.

Call and get a catalogue of the goods he keeps and hear his prices.

Wm Hartley takes this method of returning thanks to the public for their patronage, and particularly to those who pay promptly. All such will be favored when they request it.

If you want goods cheap for cash, call at Hartley's If you want long trust call elsewhere.

All kinds of approved produce taken in exchange for goods.

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap for washing clothes and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford, as an article of indispensable utility cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.

Mrs. Annie D. Shuck, Mrs. Lucinda Mengel,
" M. S. Hartley, " Elenra Over,
Mrs. Mary Elsrode.

J. B. FARQUHAR is agent for the sale of Family Rights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a right he will furnish with enough of the soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Right gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75cts. per week for washing, who by this method can save from $20 to 30 per year. Don't fail to call.

CONFECTIONARY
AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream-candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.-1y.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
BETWEEN
HAMBERSBURG, BEDFORD & LATROBE.

On and after Monday, August 19th, 1861, coaches leave Bedford for Chambersburg, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg, at 7 P. M., same evening. Returning, leave Chambersburg, at 7 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted) and arrive at Bedford, 7 P. M., same evening.

Leave Bedford for Latrobe, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M., making close connection with mail train for Pittsburgh and the West.

Returning, leave Latrobe, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the train from Pittsburgh, at 9 30 and arrive in Bedford same evening.

RATES OF FARE.

From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50.

N. B.—Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches.

A. J. REESIDE,
Aug. 23, '61 Contractor.

NEW GROCERY.—
CORNER WEST PITT AND JULIANA STREETS.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, Tobacco and Cigars, consisting in part of Coffee, brown, crushed, and pulverized Sugars, refined and golden Syrup, baking Molasses, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Corn Starch, flavering extracts, Cheese, Corn Brooms, painted Buckets, Dusting, Wall, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Tooth and Hair, Brushes.

CONFECTIONARIES,

Such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored Jellies, water, butter and sweet Crackers, foreign fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Citrons, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, & Pea Nuts.

TOBACCO.

Congress Plugs, Sweet Plantation, Natural Leaf, Rough and Ready, Lynenburg Smoking, a superior article, Cut and Dry, &c.,

CIGARS.

Operas, Sixes, Half Spanish and a variety of other brands. The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market prices, but no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, April 29, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C.W. ASHCOM,

April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,
Importers and Dealers in
Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,
NO. 127 WOOD STREET,
Pittsburg Penn'a.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at the Bedford Nursery, offers for sale this fall, at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, and Dwarf Pear trees, of the finest kinds. Upwards of 15,000 trees are now under cultivation.

Lawton Blackberries. Raspberries, including Brinckley's Orange, Gooseberries that will not mildew. Cherry Currants, size of common cherries, Dutch Currants. Strawberries of finest kinds.—Choicest varieties of

GRAPE ROOTS, RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS,

EVERGREENS, VINES AND CREEPERS.

Fifty Varieties of ROSES, Perpetual Blooming, all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold, for cash, much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injure them very much by exposure.

The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate and can be had fresh from the ground.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by mail or otherwise.

For further information address a few lines to

T. M. LYNCH,
Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Pa.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rental Station on said road. Two of the tracts anjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the first day of October, inst. The accountsare in the hands of Josiah S. Deal, for collection, to whom all dues must be paid.

The line of coaches will hereafter be run by the firm of Deal and Brother.

JOSIAH S. DEAL,
Oct. 11, 1861. WILLIAM DIBERT.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letter of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Miranda Riddle, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. CRISMAN,
Jan. 3, 1862.—6t. Adm'r.

UNION HOTEL,—
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, at the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior arr, cle), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at the Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Casting of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We have on hand a full assortment of Hillside Ploughs, tion, or so sale. all Woodcock, or S Farmers' Bells, may be had at the Wm. Hartle Londerbaugh John Nycum Times being hard, Farmers and Mecha All kinds of repair and all tained manner and all amine our castings a selves. Our agents JO March 20, 1858.

DRUGS AND

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

To the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render beauty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES C. DEVORE,
JACOB C. DEVORE,
JOHN C. VICKROY,
Dec. 13.—6t.* *Executors.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the estate of James Smith, late of Southampton tp., dec'd. having been granted the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON,
Dec. 27, 1861.—6t. *Administrator.*

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

REDUCTION REDUCED.

The Best Piano Fortes, at the greatest reduction, ever made in price for cash.

IMPROVE THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE, AND BUY THE BEST, FOR THE CASH AMOUNT OF MONEY,

You never again will get so large a discount for your cash.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRA NEW SCALE, GRAND, AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.

THE INSULATED FRAME preserves the original tone of the instrument in all its purity, securing it for all time against that most disagreeable nequality of tone invariably found in all other Iron Frame Piano Fortes. It greatly strengthens the case, and thus keeps the Piano Forte much longer in tune. It gives the instrument a much fuller, richer, and sweeter tone. It adapts the Piano to all climates, and to all changes of atmosphere, and in all respects it is pronounced by our best "artistes" the greatest improvement of the age in Piano Forte construction; producing an instrument acknowledged to be superior to all others made in this country or Europe.

A few testimonials from some of the most eminent Pianists and Musician in the world, in regard to the Superiority of our New Scale Patent Insulated Piano Fortes.

"I have examined the Piano Fortes of Lighte & Bradbury's with entire satisfaction. I know not that there are any others better, either in our own country or elsewhere.

"DR. LOWELL MASON."

"In clearness, richness, and volume of tone, delicacy, elasticity of touch, and fine repeating action, I have never played upon their equal.

"H. A. WOLLENHAUPT."

"In volume, richness, evenness and purity of tone, and in delicacy of touch, they certainly excel, and in that beautiful singing quality so desirable, yet so seldom found.

WILLIAM MASON."

"I have never played upon so rich and heavy a tone Square Piano Forte.

"ARTHUR NAPOLEON."

"I am astonished and delighted with the New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes made by you. There must be a splendid future for Lighte & Bradbury's Piano Fortes.

"GEO. F. ROOT."

"I have never played upon so fine an instrument.

"GEO. F. BRISTOW."

"I consider them as to beauty, richness, fullness, and purity of tone, as well as their agreeable, equal, if not superior, to any Pianos in this country or Europe

KARL WELS."

"They combine all the requirements for a superior instrument both classical and modern compo-

MAURICE STRAKOSH."

"I am happy to add my testimony of praise I can speak in the highest terms to the merits of your New Scale Patent Iron Frame Piano Fortes, and I must say that it far surpasses all your other Pianos. The instrument far superior to any with which I am acquainted.

"THEO. EISFELD."

"Having examined your New Scale Iron Frame Pianos, we must express our delight and pleasure at their superior excellence. For their peculiar rich volume of tone, fine elastic touch, and in all the requisites necessary for perfection in the instrument, we must say, in all our experience, we have seen nothing to compare with them, and we can most cordially recommend them to our friends and the public

"CHAS. FRADEL."
"CARL BERGMAN."

"I take much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of the beautiful Pianos which I have recently seen made by your firm. In power, quantity, and equality of tone, they certainly excel a while for that peculiarly rich, singing tone, that is so invaluable as an accompaniment to the voices sustaining and blending with it, I have rarely me, with their equal.

"C. BASSINI."

"It is with pleasure I give my testimony to the excellence of your Pianos in general, and especially to the admirable new invention of Mr. Lighte, my improvement which I regard as the most important yet made in the manufacture of first-class instruments.

"LOUIS ERNST."

"I take pleasure in stating my favorable opinion of your New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes. Among many superior Piano Fortes manufactured in New York, they certainly must rank second to none of them for strength, purity, and richness of tone, together with extraordinary vibratory qualities. I have also had frequent opportunities, in the schools, during the past four years, to notice the durability of your instruments, and this under severe and unremitted trials.

"GEO. H. CURTIS."

"The high reputation which they have obtained for their fine brilliant tone, pleasant touch and power, have given them the preference over those of all other manufactures, in the Public Schools of New York, in which over one hundred are now in daily use, some twelve or fifteen of which are in departments where I have had the pleasure of teaching, and where I have used them for the last five years.

"MARCUS COLBURN."

"Being pleased with your steady progress in improving the quality of your Pianos, I cannot refrain from saying to you, after some fourteen years knowledge of them, that the New Scale with Iron Frame, which I have seen, I think the best Piano I ever saw. I say this after having purchased over two hundred of your Piano Fortes.

"F. H. NASH."

Our Square Pianos range in price from $250 to $600.
Our Grand Pianos " " " " " $800 upwards.

All our Pianos are WARRANTED, *without limit as to time.*

Send for a circular, which contains *complete* price list and *descriptions*, and hundreds of references to persons in every section of the country, who have purchased our Pianos.

Address
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
No. 421 BROOME STREET,
NEW YORK.

May 10th '61. 1y.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

DENTIST.

C. ENTICKNAP.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations in the line of his profession, such as Inserting Teeth, Filling, Cleaning, Extracting, &c., &c., on reasonable terms. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

☞Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHEL

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections mad and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann,	Bedford,	Pa.
" John Cessna,	"	"
John Mower,	"	"
R. Forward,	Somerset,	"
Bunn, Raiguel & Co.,	Phil	"
J. Watt & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. Curley, & Co.,		"

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.

[april 19 '60.]

J. E. McGIRR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Office on JULIANNA STREET, same as occupied by WILLIAM M. HALL, Esq.

[april 19,'61]

JOHN BORDER
GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.-tf.

MANN & SPANG—
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. JOB MANN

Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

BEDFORD HOTEL,—
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The house will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

ROCK POWDER—
Just received and sale for dby
March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.